FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA MAKES STOPOVER IN NEW ZEALAND

PY120040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2131 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM)--President Rafael Videla, who has just made a 5-day official visit to the PRC, will return to the country tomorrow on a transpolar flight.

The last part of his trip will start from Auckland, New Zealand, at 1800 tomorrow (0300 Argentine time).

Upon arrival in Auckland President Videla was welcomed by acting Governor General Robert Davidson and Deputy Prime Minister B.E. Tallboys. After Videla was greeted, the New Zealand Air Force band played the national anthems of the two countries and a 21-gun salute was fired in his honor. After meeting local authorities and representatives of the diplomatic corps headed by Argentine Ambassador Juan Carlos Aden, President Videla reviewed the troops and then talked with his hosts for a few minutes before leaving for the Town House Hotel where he will stay until tomorrow.

After resting, President Videla met this morning at 17:45 (Argentine time) with the New Zealand prime minister. At the end of the meeting President Videla, accompanied by his wife, toured the city and neighborhood.

LA PRENSA INTERVIEWS GRAFFIGNA ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PY112022 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

["Exclusive interview" with military junta member and Air Force Commander in Chief Brig Gen Omar Domingo R. Graffigna--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Regarding international relations, what is your opinion about the present development of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China?

[Graffigna] Every sovereign nation must rely on an international policy that has to be both in compliance with its own national principles and also a proper tool for the promotion of an integral development.

Traditionally throughout its history Argentina has maintained mutually benefical diplomatic relations with all countries of the world that accept this reciprocity.

Through these ties with international economies, we seek the expansion and diversification of our markets to achieve the best marketing for our products in international markets.

In the last few decades, our trade with the Soviet Union has registered a substantial increase. This shows that the Soviet Union is a lucrative market for the Argentine economy.

Moreover, because of the size of its population and its state of development, the Chinese market is a flourishing market that will meet the highest expectations.

By strengthening our own identity with our increasing presence in the international community, and by being loyal to the traditional principles of Argentine conduct, we are showing that we are valid and active spokesmen at the international level.

[Question] What objectives are still to be achieved?

[Answer] The evil that has affected all Argentines since the beginning of this century has been believing that this country was already fully developed and that the only thing that was left to do in the future was to distribute the resources. But these resources were being drained as the population increased.

The first great objective is to achieve the unity of the nation since this is a mandate that is written in the preamble of our Constitution. All our efforts must, therefore, be aimed at this objective. The armed forces outlined on 19 December 1979 its political bases for giving this objective a proper framework and incentive.

Another great objective that must be achieved is the preservation of our territorial integrity and also the achievement of the restitution of full Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, in addition to proper development of those resources that we right now share and potentially share with other countries, thus achieving a dynamic and effective integration.

We have only recently started to work in the fields of culture, education, scientific research and future plans for them. To strengthen national values, to define and systematize them for their publication and teaching is also a proper objective for a country that knows it has an important destiny.

The modernization of our basic laws and their adaptation to the present dynamic reorganization process is also an irrevocable objective. But we must understand that any law must be within the nations' framework and development.

There are other great objectives that all Argentines are willing to carry through. I have just mentioned four of them as an example and because I believe they are the most important ones.

[Question] The members of the national law academy have recently stated that the participation of the armed forces in future governments will make them into a deliberative body and that it will be politicized. Do you agree with this theory and why?

[Answer] It is a point of view that I respect but I do not share. If the armed forces who assumed the great burden of leading to a successful end this difficult national reorganization process, are not today politicized or a deliberative body, nothing leads to the belief that they will be in the future.

Moreover, the organic and strongly hierarchical structure of the armed forces, the discipline of their cadres and the complete identification with their joint action and their tradition of serving the fatherland will not lead them to these suppositions.

The political bases that are the fundamental laws clearly establish that the armed forces as an institution will take part in the decisionmaking process of national strategy, national security and the defense of the national Constitution. This is logical because the military leadership at the highest level is involved in these tasks.

## BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--The Argentine Economy Ministry last night issued a report which indicated that in May the consumer price index increased 5.8 percent while the wholesale price index increased 5.3 percent. A comparison between the price indexes for the months of May 1979 and May 1980 show that there has been an increase of 115.4 percent. [Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 6 PY]

PRESIDENT DECIDES NOT TO PROLING HER MANDATE

PY120254 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The president and her Cabinet, during a meeting held at noon today with congessmen representing the various party blocs, expressed their intention not to prolong their mandate. The meeting was held at the San Jorge presidential residence.

The leaders of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies wished to convey to the president the resolution by the Congress yesterday to reject the postponement of the elections. The congressional party blocs met again this afternoon to report on the meeting with Mrs Gueiler Tejada and to form their criteria for the second meeting which was to be held as of 2000, according to a statement by Jose Zegarra.

DEBATE ON MILITARY PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

Congress Must Decide

PY111809 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Jose Zegarra, president of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies, today stated that the executive branch has no grounds to make any decision with regard to the postponement of elections in view of the statement of the Congress.

Zegarra made these remarks this morning when he came to visit the presidential residence together with the heads of the various congressional blocs.

[Begin recording] [Zegarra] The leaders of the congressional blocs and the executive board have been invited for a talk. We do not know the reason for the invitation, but I expect it will be something positive for the country.

[Question] At this point the public is in doubt--or rather it is concerned--because the executive branch has not made any statement, although the Congress has, about...[interrupted]

[Answer] The executive branch has no need to make any statements, because it is not up to it to decide the future of the country. It is up to the Congress. You must know that Mrs Lidia Gueiler is president because she is a member of the Congress and by decision of the Congress.

[Question] This means that there is no need [words indistinct].

[Answer] Absolutely none, the Congress has made a definite statement which must be obeyed [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Despite Zegarra's remarks, the public is awaiting with great interest the statement of the executive branch regarding the military proposal.

Mrs Gueiler, who has not left the presidential residence because she has a cold, has suspended all other activities in an attempt to broaden her talks with political, labor and congressional sectors in connection with the proposal of the military high command.

President Gueiler has also suspended today's trip to Tupiza, where she was scheduled to attend the 406th anniversary of that town.

According to sources close to the president, the statement of the executive branch could be released this afternoon, thus clearing the doubts which are currently plaguing the people.

Political observers agree that regardless of what the presidential position will be, it is bound to elicit displeasure either from the military high command or from the political sector, which is demanding compliance with the electoral timetable.

Cabinet Continues Discussion

PY111355 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met again at 1800 yesterday to study the military proposal and make a final decision regarding this proposal. In the meantime, the armed forces command at Miraflores headquarters was maintaining complete secrecy about the problem created by their proposal.

At the end of the Cabinet meeting, presidential press secretary Oscar Pena Franco gave the following report:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet today discussed the proposal of the armed forces and the various opinions expressed on this matter. This proposal, which was submitted only today to the government, provides new elements to analyze in the current situation, which is being thoroughly examined. The government has decided to meet with all representative sectors of the people; therefore, meetings are being held.

The government hopes that as a result of a dialogue and exchange of ideas, the best solution for the interests of the country will be found in order to guarantee the exercise of the people's rights in peace and tranquillity, keeping in mind that the government is above personal interests and is only searching for the best system of coexistence for all Bolivians. [end recording]

Electoral Court Lacks Jurisdiction

PY111730 La Paz Radio Panamerican Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The national Electoral Court today declared itself incompetent to decide on the military proposal to postpone the elections.

Rolando Roca, president of the Electoral Court, told Radio Panamerican that the powers of this body are clearly established by the Electoral Law, which does not empower it to make any such decisions. He indicated that any decision in this regard is in the hands of the executive and legislative branches.

Siles Qiroga Reject Delay

PY111314 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Siles Zuazo opposes any delay in the electoral timetable. Being one of the candidates who will suffer the most from any delay in the elections, Siles Zuazo has strongly criticized the proposal of the military high command.

[Begin Siles Zuazo recording] In sum, I believe that we can now see that the atmosphere of intimidation achieved by continual rumors of coups d'etat, the explosion of bombs, the tragic death of priest Espinal and the unfortunate event near La Paz [airplane crash] where several well-known People's Democratic Union leaders were killed was aimed at preparing the ground for this declaration which has caused surprise and even indignation because it constitutes, in fact, a provocation against the Bolivian people and their desire to peacefully attain democracy and to see their country develop in peace, unity, freedom and democracy. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo blamed the interim president for everything that is currently taking place in Bolivia.

In turn, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, head of Socialist Party 1, PS-1, said that this is a white coup [golpe blanco]. The first secretary of the PS-1 indicated that the attitude of the military high command does not reflect the feelings of the entire armed forces. He said that a sector of the armed forces which has lost the opportunity of staging a true coup d'etat is now trying for a white coup by seeking the postponement of the elections.

[Begin Quiroga Santa Cruz recording] We must draw the people's attention to a flagrant contradiction. The very military officers who led and executed the 1 November coup d'etat because the then-Interim President Walter Guevara Arze had allegedly wanted to postpone elections are now asking for the very same thing: a postponement of elections.

What is really happening is that the sector which is making this proposal on behalf of the armed forces is voicing a tendency within this armed institution which has its support among the civilian groups which supported the 1 November coup.

This sector well knows that a coup d'etat is out of the question because the domestic and foreign conditions are not appropriate and that the elections are a course on which its political tendencies are doomed to fail. Such is the case of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, the National Revolutionary Unity Movement and the Nationalist Democratic Action.

Therefore, since neither coup d'etat nor elections is possible for them, they chooose to resort to this white coup, the postponement of elections, to be able to create new conditions which will give them the possibility of embarking on a new adventure which both the Bolivian people and the democratic sensibilities of the world reject. [end recording]

MNRA Calls Proposal Unconstitutional

PY111444 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The postponement of the elections would be unconstitutional because the interim government of President Lidia Gueiler, which must end on 5 August, would have to be extended. The fact is that Lidia Gueiler was appointed president because she was president of the Chamber of Deputies, and she was given the specific mission of holding general elections. This statement was made by the Authentic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, regarding the military proposal to postpone for 1 year the elections called for 29 June.

The MNRA document also states: In view of recent experience, it has been proved that interim governments, due to their inherent limitations, are not capable of solving the many national problems. Therefore, a new interim government, besides being unconstitutional, far from solving anything would worsen everything, in contrast to what the military high command believes. A constitutional government resulting from elections is the basic prerequisite for solving all the problems that have been building up.

The MNRA communique also indicates that the opinion that the government elected in the 29 June elections would be too weak to govern and that the unconstitutional extension of Interim President Lidia Gueiler's government would better contribute to the work of all Bolivians to defeat poverty and overcome dependency is only a personal appraisal without any basis.

The communique adds that in view of the impossibility of a coup due to the internal and international political situation, the postponement of the elections for 1 year would mean maintaining an interim government which, due to its nature, would be incapable of resolving the economic problems affecting the country.

ODEUR Gives Conditional Support

PY111548 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Organization of Revolutionary Unity, ODEUR, has accepted the military proposal to postpone the elections, but on the condition that President Lidia Gueiler be replaced by the president of the Congress. ODEUR justifies its position by saying that President Gueiler is supporting the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR.

UDP Statement

PY110110 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The bloc of People's Democratic Union [UDP] congressmen have made a statement that they have maintained a consistent anti-imperialist position, not only throughout the bloc's existence, but because that position has its origin in the unwavering conviction of the parties forming the UDP, convictions which were held even before they joined the front.

This position stands out in contrast with recent decisions taken by several rightist groups who have become anti-imperialist only in word, according to the UDP statement.

With regard to the document released by the [U.S.] State Department, it is stated that it only confirms the permanent U.S. interference policy in Bolivian internal affairs. The statement points out that the dual policy of the State Department can be appreciated because in the past it contributed decisively to establishing de facto governments which were definitely dictatorial.

In its third point, the statement accuses those who, lacking moral and political authority, are attempting to cause a diplomatic conflict by adopting anti-imperialistic positions. They are forgetting that their remarks--which are not only unrelated but contrary to the Constitution, the laws and institutional charters--have undermined the institutions and the country's image, thus seriously jeopardizing national sovereignty.

The statement ends by pointing out that the UDP clearly distinguishes what constitutes interference from the solidarity of the international community of peoples and governments with the democratic process.

ARMED FORCES ASK FSB MEMBERS TO SUSPEND HUNGER STRIKE

PY111538 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The high military command has sent a note to the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, to presidential candidate Carlos Valverde and to Enrique Riveros, also an FSB member, asking them to suspend the hunger strike they started last week demanding that U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissmen be declared persona non grata.

The note says that at such a critical time for the country, it is the duty of every Bolivian to contribute with peaceful efforts toward a spirit of harmony.

It adds that although there are attitudes which deserve everybody's respect, it should be kept in mind that we have a commitment to the nation to ensure an environment of peace and tranquillity.

The military high command also points out that attitudes which hurt the country's honor and institutions always deserve the most energetic condemnation, and this is what has taken place following the foreign intervention in our internal affairs. The note also adds that the people have expressed their repudiation of this intervention; therefore, it is now time to assume a different attitude, also deserving of respect, that of suspending the hunger strike and displaying the civility which has always characterized the Bolivian people.

The note emphasizes that a favorable decision, which would honor the wishes of the community, would be well received and understood. The note adds: Waiting for a positive response to our request, we greet you in the name of the armed forces. The note is signed by the commander in chief of the armed forces and the commanders of the army, air force and navy.

The FSB Central Committee, in a communique delivered to Radio Panamericana, states that it firmly maintains its intransigent position to get the withdrawal of the U.S. Ambassador from our country. The document also indicates that the FSB believes that the aggression to the country's sovereignty continues as long as the U.S. ambassador remains in Bolivia and that the U.S. ambassador's intervention in the country's political activity during the current electoral process openly supporting the candidacy of Paz Estensboro will make the 29 June election results invalid.

Regarding the communique of the armed forces proposing the postponement of the elections for 1 year, FSB believes that no valid official decision can be made as long as the request made by the armed forces themselves asking the withdrawal of the U.S. ambassador is not fulfilled first.

FSB Statement

PY1201?4 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Carlos Valverde and Enrique Riveros, presidential and vice presidential candidates for the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], will maintain their hunger strike until the U.S. ambassador leaves the country. That statement was made to Radio Panamericana by Carlos Valverde Barbery who said that their hunger strike is in no way a political action but a patriotic act.

[Begin Valverde recording] All the Bolivian public knows that we have never carried out a hunger strike during 43 years of FSB'S political struggle. This is not a political posture; it is an eminently patriotic stand. We are defending the sovereignty and dignity of the Republic of Bolivia, which should be defended in the first place by the president, who has no ability and has not wanted to act in defense of the dignity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bolivia. Not only has she not known how to defend it, but it also seems that she has no opinion on the subject. She has done absolutely nothing, not even contacted the leadership of the party to inform us if they have accepted our position. She was not given any reply to the armed forces, which have asked her for the same thing--that the U.S. ambassador be declared persona non grata. [end recording]

The FSB leaders are now holding their hunger strike in one of the offices of the Senate.

It has also been reported to Radio Panamericana that the church and several civic organizations have tried to make Valverde and Riveros suspend their hunger strike. FSB congressmen are also making a similar effort.

Carlos Valverde Barbery, top FSB leader, also said that the legislative branch turned a deaf ear to the Bolivian people's protests of U.S. interference in our domestic affairs.

[Begin Valverde recording] In fact, there has never been such an arrogant interference by the power of the North in this country. Therefore, it is necessary that men of dignity and all Bolivians stand up and ask for Mr Weissman's departure. We have not asked for support from the FSB, because we have the support of the Bolivians for the Republic of Bolivia. We believe that any request for Mr Weissman's departure from the country is not made in support of the FSB; no, it is in support of dignity; it is a defense of the sovereignty of the Republic of Bolivia. We hope the whole republic will stand up in defense of our dignity, now trampled on by U.S. arrogance.

PRB Hunger Strikers' Statement

FY121326 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network inSpanish1130 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The chief of the Barrientist Revolutionary Party, Jorge Burgoa Alarcon, has reported that the hunger strike has lost three supporters. He has also accused official organizations of indolence and a lack of humanitarianism due to the negligible attention being given to the hunger strikers of his party and of the Bolivian Socialist Falange who are carrying out their hunger strike in the hall of the morning newspaper EL DIARIO.

[Begin Burgoa recording] The hunger strike is now in its 60th hour, and we regretfully report that we have lost three supporters.

In view of the hunger strike, the board of directors of the party's La Paz departmental committee declares:

1. The statements made by Hodding Carter, an official of the U.S. State Department, merit the party's absolute repudiation--this has been expressed in a party communique--because they are a flagrant interference in matters pertaining to our country's internal policies and are, in fact, an attack on the norms of international law, such as noninterference in the self-determination of nations. [end recording]

[Begin Burgoa recording] Finally, we declare that the party will fight at the side of the people in order to achieve the fatherland's goals and against the two imperialisms--U.S. imperialism on the one hand and communist imperialism on the other--which have the intention of dominating Bolivia through their henchmen in Bolivia by creating permanent conditions for maintaining chaos and disorder. They also brazenly and arrogantly oppose national development.

We also wish to indicate that if no solution is found for the hunger strike, specifically the departure of Hodding Carter [as heard], the whole leadership of the party will also begin a hunger strike.

MILITARY MEETING IN COCHABAMBA SET FOR 13 JUN

FY120301 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tomorrow, the commanders of large and small army units and military insitutes will have a meeting in Cochabamba. The meeting of the military commanders will discuss subjects related to the specific activities of the armed forces.

NEWSMEN'S GROUPS PROTEST ARREST OF U.S. JOURNALIST

PY120144 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The temporary detention and questioning to which the U.S. newsman Charles Krause was subjected by armed forces intelligence organizations has caused concern and amazement among the La Paz Newsmen's Association and the Association of International Press Correspondents. The event is looked upon by those organizations as an attack on the freedom of information, because it harms the good image which Bolivia enjoys abroad in this field.

Therefore, the organizations say, we demand that civilian and military authorities respect the work of reporting carried out by newsmen and correspondents as a safeguard of national prestige and with respect for constitutional liberties.

EL DIARIO CRITICIZES U.S. 'BIG STICK' POLICY

PY111922 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The 'Big Stick' (given in English) Policy"]

[Text] The warning issued by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department about the Bolivian political situation and the election process that is underway cannot be left unmentioned. What this individual did when he said that the military was planning a coup d'etat for a specific day--"for Friday night"--has spilled on the international stage the tide of rumors that has originated in our country and which has in the U.S. ambassador one of its most effective promoters. We must note that since the day of his appointment, even before his coming to Bolivia, he has been issuing opinions on the Bolivian elections and their probable obstacles. Once he arrived in La Paz he became the agent of well-known trends openly interfering in domestic affairs. We charge in this column that with this undiplomatic behavior he has broken all the patterns of discretion that are traditional among official representatives of friendly countries, who are also representatives of their economic interests, cultures and politics.

The official statement says that the U.S. ambassador tired "all Friday evening," and that the fact that "Garcia Meza was unable to obtain support from lower-ranking officers prevented the coup that was to take place 4 days ago." This statement, despite the fact that it notes date, name and circumstances, has a surprising similarity with the rumors that have been circulating since December 1979. The reports that this diplomat submits to his government must be more definite, must have better evidence; otherwise, they are irresponsible, superficial and hasty.

Two clear conclusions can be derived from the statement issued by the White House [as published] spokesman: the U.S. Government backs the Bolivian "Democratic process" but it does so in an active manner, which is an intervention in domestic policy; and also, the U.S. diplomatic mission in Bolivia relies on those who are always spreading rumors about possible "military coups." By saying that "the next 48 hours will be very critical," he is using the same terms as some unofficial labor [semilaborales] organizations and unofficial political parties [semipoliticopartidarias].

No country, however small or weak, can accept this kind of direct interference and pressure in its domestic affairs unless it renounces its sovereignty and independence. Neither the U.S. ambassador nor the government he represents can appoint themselves as tutors of countries that are not part of their colonies or territories without violating solemn international commitments. It must be made clear that this is an irritating imperialistic statement.

As for our internal interests, we are certain that we Bolivians have enough good sense to conduct the normal development of the current preelectoral process and the elections on 29 June, with their subsequent results. We believe that this is a period of positive partisan activities unavoidably characterized by the differences of political views among the parties and fronts which are vying for the support of the citizenry.

But we cannot accept the idea that the United States should indicate to us the type of democracy which is best suited for us or advance opinions as to who should win the upcoming electoral contest. This kind of hated and repudiated paternalism was in fashion during the government of the first Roosevelt, with its "big stick" policy and Marine landings in foreign territories. That paternalism was in force when the United States used to take it upon itself to install presidents and bolster antidemocratic dictatorships with financial aid to keep them in power against the will of the peoples who were victims of the consequences of that kind of U.S. interventionism.

Let no one try to formulate U.S. international policy in accordance with the prejudices of an ambassador or with the quasimystical whims of a president who has not succeeded in solving his own problems stemming from the takeover of the U.S. Embassy and the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

ARGENTINA ACCUSED OF PROMILITARY INTERVENTION

PY110340 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 p 12

[By special correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Excerpts] La Paz--Senate Vice President Father Leonidas Sanchez has revealed to JORNAL DO BRASIL that "there are some congressional blocs getting ready to reveal an intervention which is much more serious than the U.S. interference in Bolivian domestic affairs." "And that intervention comes from a Latin American country ruled by a military dictatorship," Senator Sanchez stated. He then added that "everything has been confirmed."

This time, however, unlike other precoup and postcoup periods in Bolivia, Brazil is no longer suspected of helping the plotters. Today, all accusations and suspicions are pointing to Argentina, as revealed yesterday to a Bolivian journalist by a high-ranking military officer, a former minister of General Padilla's government. That officer had said that Buenos Aires already has promised to grant between $250 and $500 million to the new military government that happens to be installed in La Paz.

The revelation made by the military officer coincides with accusations already made in political circles, especially among leftist political parties, on the alleged Argentine intervention. University students arrested recently by security military organizations revealed the presence of an Argentine military officer among their interrogators, a fact which could not have been confirmed at all, although one of the witnesses had made a drawing of the military officer.

Amidst the serious political situation, there is real chaos in staple supplies in La Paz these days, creating a climate of general dissatisfaction. The markets are practically out of sugar, edible oil, vegetable oil, wheat flour and other products.

The first expressions of protest against food scarcity began yesterday. The leftist political parties feel that the food scarcity is artificial and part of a coupist plan because it will destabilize the government.

The situation is bound to be aggravated today because the cattlemen from the Beni region, responsible for the supply of more than 65 percent of the beef consumed in La Paz, will suspend shipment to the capital. They are protesting the lack of a government answer to their request for an increase in meat prices.

ITAMARATY DENIES MISSILES SOLD TO PLO; SUSPECTS LIBYA

PY112211 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 p 9

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty has reported that it has no knowledge on the sale of short-range Brazilian missiles to any Palestine organization. According to the acting diplomatic spokesman, Secretary Jose Vicente Pimente, "from what Itamaraty knows, this report is false."

According to an interview published in Beirut by the newspaper AS-SAFIR, Palestinian leader Ahmad Jabril, a member of the PLO command, had reported that his command was buying several Brazilian missiles. What seems to be taking place is that the X-40 that was designed by the IME [Military Engineering Institute] and developed by AVIBRAS [expansion unknown] is probably being sold to Libya.

Diplomatic sources have noted that Brazil sells without any restrictions some types of armaments to Arab countries such as Libya and Iraq. It is "quite possible" that these armaments are turned over to the Palestinians without Brazil's knowledge.

Neither the Brazilian Air Force nor the army has issued any information regarding the statement made by the Palestine leader. The army's war materiel department has reported that the Army Ministry has not received any request for purchases of missiles.

ARGENTINE AERONAUTICS PANEL ARRIVES TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

PY111615 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jun 80

[Text] The members of the Argentine National Commission of Space Research yesterday arrived in Sao Jose dos Campos in the course of their visit to Brazil, which will last for several days. The commission, which is headed by Brig Gen Miguel Sanchez Pena, held several contacts with the members of the Technical Aeronautics Center (CTA) and the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER).

The objective of the visit is to draw up, as soon as possible, the basic guidelines for a Brazilian-Argentine agreement in the field of aeronautics. This agreement will involve the exchange of technology and the joint production of rockets and missiles, including the joint launching of a communications satellite and a project to manufacture jet planes: a fighter plane and a troop transport.

Today the Argentine mission will visit the Space Research Institute (INPE). On Thursday, the Argentine mission will meet with Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos in Brasilia.

The arms and equipment produced within the framework of the binational agreement which will be signed soon will be essentially aimed at two targets; first, to supply the domestic markets of the two countries; and second, to modernize and refurbish the armed forces of other nations, especially developing ones, which are currently offering a potential market that has yet to be fully exploited.

The Argentines are mainly interested in the technology of the "Piranha," an air-to-air missile with an infrared guidance system (that is, it seeks its target guided by the heat of the target's turbines). This is the first missile of the "Sidewinder" class to be manufactured by a developing country, and it is the most advanced project in which the Brazilian military industry is currently engaged. This missile is being developed by Space Activities Institute (IAE) exports and it is scheduled to go into operation by the end of 1980.

The Argentines are also interested in using the IAE base in Barraira do Inferno for the joint launching of a binational satellite. This satellite would be put into orbit by means of the Sonda IV rocket, the largest rocket manufactured in Brazil and part of the Brazilian space program, whose technology is currently being developed by the IAE.

Should the agreement materialize, the two countries will be able to launch the satellite--a technology which is currently available only to the United States, the Soviet Union and France. Argentina has not participated in this program from the beginning, and the Brazilian space program had scheduled to put the satellite into operation by mid-1986. During the visit they will pay to INPE tomorrow, the Argentines will discuss the details of this operation.

According to military sources of Sao Jose dos Campos, the joint construction of two types of jet planes is apparently the most feasible portion of the accord. The two planes are known as the "AX" and the "CX," and their production could start in 1985. The "AX" will be a subsonic military fighter and attack plane whose speed could be as high as 1,100 km per hour. The "CX" will be used as a medical transport capable of carrying 45 men and their equipment or 40 paratroopers.

Joint Arms Production Denied

PY111616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2115 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Jun (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources in Brasilia have denied that Argentina and Brazil intend to manufacture arms jointly.

Information to that effect was published in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO this morning, which reported that the Argentine military mission now visiting Sao Jose dos Campos will lay the groundwork for an agreement on the joint manufacture of arms.

Asked to comment on the information carried by O ESTADO, the Brazilian diplomatic sources said that "as far as we know, the joint manufacture of arms was never talked about between the two countries," unless "a weather probe rocket is considered an armament."

The Argentine military delegation headed by air force LT Gen Miguel Sanchez Pena which arrived yesterday in Sao Jose dos Campos is composed of members of the Argentine National Space Research Commission.

According to the O ESTADO report, the visit of the Argentine delegation is intended to lay down "in the short term the basis for a Brazilian-Argentine agreement" which will range "from a technology exchange to the joint manufacture of rockets and missiles." The report also said that the joint launching of a communications satellite and "plans for the manufacture of two jet planes, a fighter aircraft and a troop transport" would be provided for in the agreement.

O ESTADO said that "the arms and equipment to be manufactured under the agreement to be concluded in the near future will have two primary objectives; first, meeting the demand of the internal market of both countries; and second, to modernize and reequip the armed forces of other countries, especially those of developing countries." O ESTADO added that the Argentines "are mainly interested in an air-to-air missile capable of homing in on the target engine's heat, the first missile of this type to be built by Brazil or any developing country. This missile should go into production by 1985."

Argentine diplomatic sources showed surprise at the publication of that report on plans for joint manufacture of arms with Brazil, admitting only that there have been talks about the possibility of manufacturing an aircraft, although no decision has been made as to the type of aircraft it would be.

The Argentine diplomatic sources said, however, that "Argentina and Brazil have talked about so many different topics that diplomatic sectors may not be aware of all of them." They then explained that it was all confined to the exchange of information and the study of possibilities for manufacturing an aircraft, but that nothing was been said about the joint manufacture of arms.

TWO NUCLEAR PLANTS ANNOUNCED FOR SAO PAULO STATE

PY111236 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has announced the construction of two, not four, nuclear plants in the area the government will expropriate in the Sao Paulo coastal region, adding that the extension of this area is only intended to offer more safety for the population by leaving an empty belt between the plants' sites and the inhabited surroundings.

NUCLEAR AGENCY DENIES RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

PY112311 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 p 21

[Excerpt] NUCLEMON [Nuclebras Monazite and Associated Elements, Ltd.]--a NUCLEBRAS subsidiary--yesterday released an official note stating that there is no danger of contamination from radioactive elements of the water, soil and vegetables in the region of Itu, Sao Paulo State, where the company has a deposit of "Torta II", which is a byproduct of the monazite sand.

According to the note, NUCLEMON has adopted "additional measures to strengthen security, by reinforcing the earth walls, permanently measuring radioactivity on the site and providing for full-time security."

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR FACTFINDING TOUR--A delegation of the social communications secretariat will visit nuclear plants in Nuremberg, Stockholm and Paris. The delegation, which will leave for Europe on 11 June is made up of Carlos Eduardo Jardim secretary of special projects, Luis Adolfo Pinheiro superintendent of the BRAZILIAN NEWS CORPORATION (EBN) and advisers of the Mines and Energy Ministry, of BRAZILIAN NUCLEAR CORPORATION (NUCLEBRAS), Brazilian Power Companies Inc. (Electrobras), Sao Paulo Power Plants (CESP), and other national nuclear energy companies will collect information on the development of European nuclear plants. [Porto Alegre Radio Quaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 9 Jun 80 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) reported that oil production from January to May of this year has reached 28,392,827 barrels. This represents a 14.2 percent increase over the same period last year. May production reached 5,936,691 barrels, which is 15.5 percent higher than in May 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Jun 80 PY]

NEW OIL WELLS--Two new wells have struck oil in the Campos Basin: Rio de Janeiro Submarine 104 with an initial flow of about 1,000 barrels per day and Rio de Janeiro Submarine 125 with as yet undetermined initial flow. The Campos Basin is now yielding 45 percent of total oil production along the country's entire continental shelf, namely 40,097 of a total of 88,842 barrels per day. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 9 PY]

INCIDENTS ERUPT IN ESMERALDAS; ONE WORKER WOUNDED

PA120341 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Wagner Mina Ovando report from Esmeraldas]

[Excerpt] This morning police forces barged into the Provincial Workers Federation local where the refinery workers had gathered to stage a rally as part of a plan they have been following over the past few days. The police, with the support of a special platoon sent from the capital, hurled tear gas and nausea-inducing bombs into the local, forcing workers to leave and spread out along the nearby streets. Then the police stationed themselves at street corners in the area while the workers took to the sidewalks and green areas chanting slogans and fighting back at the police who opened fire. Police wounded a worker who was taken to the hospital.

About four labor leaders of the refinery were also arrested this morning following orders from local officials. The governor has been accused of provoking serious incidents which may have unforeseeable consequences because most workers remain firm in their position and, as they said, they will not give up trying to find a solution to their problem. They want to be insured of their tenure before returning to work. They said they will remain attentive and alert until the committee which is meeting with the president of the republic in the capital can tell them some solution has been reached. Labor officials said the conciliation and arbitration board would meet today to study the refinery workers' list of demands. This meeting has still not taken place due to the incidents we just reported.

CUBA'S ESPIN ADDRESSES NEWS MEDIA CONFERENCE

PA111809 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has accused the United States of using the news media to intensify the dependence of the peoples and has called for creation of a new international information order.

Vilma Espin addressed the world conference on the influence of social communications media on women, children and the family, which opened yesterday in Panama City.

In her other role as vice president of the Womens International Democratic Federation, the Cuban leader charged that imperialism has turned information into a byproduct of publicity in favor of the interests of the big transnational corporations and the banking consortia.

Espin referred to the slander waged by imperialism against the peoples of Jamaica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Vietnam and the socialist countries.

She also charged that the U.S. news media are trying to tarnish the Cuban people's militant image while trying to idealize the so-called Yankee paradise so our country's antisocial elements will believe that people enjoy an easy life in the United States.

PEOPLE IMPLICATED IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES RELEASED

PA070331 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Ten of the 14 people implicated in terrorist activities in Concepcion, Chiriqui Province, were released today following orders given by Attorney General Olmedo Miranda. During a news conference in David, Miranda said: I don't want what is happening in Central America--where a war is occurring between brothers and friends--to happen in my country.

Those released for lack of evidence against them are: Ramiro Viquez Concepcion, Paulo Arles Caballero Castillo, Alexis Beitia Sanchez, Ovidio Saldana Caceres, Jose Oldemar Rivera, Emigdio Ledezma Almengor, Siola Hartmann Troetsch, Dario Guerra Beitia, Pastor Guerra Valdes and Florindo Gutierrez Gonzalez. Luis Antonio Morales Hurtado, Roberto Jaime Rojas, Enrique Guerra Pitti and Henry Wallace Nielsen are still incarcerated because they are the most implicated in the terrorist activities staged at various government agencies in Concepcion.

BRIEFS

CREDENTIALS PRESENTATION--Danish Ambassador to Panama Henning Halck presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo on 4 June. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 11 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH KOREA--Juan Temistocles del Busto Solis was recently appointed new ambassador to South Korea. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Jun 80 p 6a PA]

POPULATION FIGURES--According to the census taken on 11 May, the population of the Republic of Panama is now 1,823,622. This figure shows an increase of 28 percent in 10 years. Most of the population is centered in the province of Panama, with 827,559 people. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-14 PA]

## COSTA RICA

### PRESIDENT CARAZO CONTINUES EUROPEAN VISIT

#### Departure From France

PA110138 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Paris--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo ended his 3-day private visit to France today with a meeting with his counterpart, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, at the Champs-Elysees Palace. The last part of his stay was almost totally devoted to the analysis of the political situation in Central America, a discussion which began during a luncheon with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and concluded during a meeting with the French president.

The morning was devoted to discussing economic and financial matters with Economy Minister Rene Monory. In all his contacts, Costa Rican sources reports, the president received good responses and established friendships which were interpreted as an interest in further increasing the friendly ties between the two nations.

Carazo expressed his viewpoint on the serious crisis being experienced by Central America to Francois-Poncet and Giscard d'Estaing. He told them about Costa Rica's delicate mission in all this and explained the reasons why he gives full support to the Nicaraguan junta. According to Carazo, it is the only institution capable of guiding the country in order to pull it out of the chaos in which it was left after the Somozist regime fell. He also explained why San Jose supports the Salvadoran junta and clearly discussed the details which permit one to see the difference between the two situations. Costa Rica feels that the Salvadoran junta is one of the few options that the country--where the leftwing and rightwing are engaged in a fratricidal struggle--has.

#### Arrival in Brussels

PA110140 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Brussels--President Rodrigo Carazo arrived here today from Paris on a visit to Belgium which will end tomorrow. Carazo, who is visiting several European countries, will meet in Brussels with officials of the European Commission and Belgian leaders.

Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, will host a dinner for Carazo. The dinner will be attended by officials in charge of foreign affairs and development [names indistinct]. Carazo and Jenkins will then meet in private. According to a source, this meeting will permit an exchange of opinions regarding the economic and political situation in Central America.

The bilateral relations between the European Common Market and the Central American Common Market will also be discussed during meetings that Carazo will hold with European market officials. The Central American countries are currently benefiting from a general preferential system which allows the export of manufactured products to European countries with tariff exemptions. The two main products which are exported to the European market are bananas, which account for 40 percent of the traffic of products to Europe, and coffee, with more than 50 percent of this traffic.

### Statement on Cooperation

PA120230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Brussels--Costa Rican President Rogrigo Carazo said that a cooperation agreement between the EEC and Central America would contirbute to the area's democratization and would aid the struggle against social injustice, a factor of political instability.

Likewise, he voiced agreement with true multilateral cooperation among regional groups.

Carazo commented that Spain's presence in the EC would be a positive bond between his country and the Central American isthmus and Europe.

A spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry stated at the close of the meeting that Costa Rica is a nation that is worthy of support and interest because of the role it can play in Central America as moderator of peace and stability.

## EL SALVADOR

### GUERRILLA CASUALTIES MOUNT AS CLASHES CONTINUE

### Toll 9 Jun

PA111616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1717 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Jun (LATIN)--A woman guerrilla was killed in a downtown shootout and another six leftwing guerrillas were killed in other clashes last night, authorities reported. The woman was shot by police as she was trying to steal a car in front of one of the main hotels. The clash between guerrillas and police took place when guerrillas attacked stores in a commerical district, authorities indicated. Several guerrillas were wounded.

Several explosions occurred last night at the university of El Salvador, but no casualties were reported. The university, bastion of the leftwing opposed to the civilian-military regime, has been the target of frequent attacks.

There was another explosion last night in front of the Bank of Finance of El Salvador.

Security forces reported that six guerrillas were killed in clashes with the army in Santa Ana, Santa Tecla and Usulutan and Cojutepeque, east of San Salvador. In another incident, heavily armed leftwing guerrillas posted in front of the city hall in Mejicanos showed the people how to use firearms for the people's insurrection.

Meanwhile, junta member Ramon Avalos Navarrete warned strikers and leftists that the government will soon declare a state of emergency and will use troops to run important services.

### More 'Leftists' Killed

PA112222 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jun (AFP)--At least 39 leftists were killed by the Salvadoran Army on Tuesday afternoon in clashes in the interior of the country, it was learned in this capital today.

Persons arriving from La Union Department, 138 km west of here, reported that 21 leftwing militants were killed there in a clash with military patrols.

Peasants coming from Sensutepeque, 80 km northeast of this capital, also reported that 18 other youths were killed by soldiers in that city.

The reports do not mention any army casualties, but it was learned here today that two helicopters landed in front of the military hospital of this capital last night coming from the scene of the action, which implies there were at least some wounded troops.

Meanwhile, the armed forces maintain absolute silence about the incidents and refuse to report on the clashes, which are believed to be intensifying in the interior of the country.

GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS REPORTEDLY TO MERGE

PA120311 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Report by unidentified correspondent in El Salvador]

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla sources reported here today that an agreement will be reached among the four most powerful revolutionary vanguard organizations in El Salvador in the next few days. A war plan will soon be outlined among the four general staffs to stage joint actions, the same source added.

The merger would include the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], the Peoples Revolutionary Army [ERP] and the Communist Party of El Salvador. Political observers have stated that if these organizations merge, the guerrillas would go from a stage of harrassment to having the capability of a regular army with heavy firepower, which would pose a serious threat to the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Right now the guerrilla forces have an extensive range of action throughout the country. The ERP works notably in the east; the FPL is hard at work in the central and northern parts of El Salvador where it has constant confrontations with government troops, and the FARN has been very active in the past few weeks in the east and south where it recently blocked off 41 km of the southwestern route in what was called the battle of Acajutla.

A united political-military left would set the Peoples Revolutionary Movement on the immediate road to taking over power, a political analyst said today.

## GUATEMALA

HOME OF AIR FORCE DEPUTY CHIEF ATTACKED

PA110440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1917 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Unidentified individuals today riddled with bullets the home of Col Jose Castillo, Deputy Chief of the Guatemalan Air Force. One soldier was wounded in the attack.

According to the firemen's report, several armed men opened fire against the military officer's house as a car driven by his aide was leaving. They thought Colonel Castillo was in the car so they repeatedly fired upon it.

The military chief, who was not home at the time of the attack, quickly returned, accompanied by several military policemen, to see what had occurred. It was reported that a soldier guarding the residence was wounded in shooting. The police searched the nearby area for the perpetrators.

ORPA LEADER NOTES REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCE ON ISTHMUS

PA120327 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Statements by Joaquin Cristobal, leader of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) of Guatemala, on developments in Central America and international solidarity, during an interview somewhere in Guatemala--recorded]

[Excerpt] In referring to the Central American situation, we must begin by noting the great importance of the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution's victory in 1979. It confirmed that through the revolutionary process a people can overthrow tyrannical regimes such as that of Somoza in Nicaragua and defeat armies trained to repress and murder their own people.

The Nicaraguan revolution constitutes a landmark in the Central American revolutionary process as it is reaching new heights in El Salvador and in Guatemala itself, particularly in the first months of the present year.

It is no longer necessary to engage in deep analysis to understand and show that the revolutionary process is a reality in Central America. The position and maneuvers of U.S. imperialism in the area are proof of this. It is necessary, therefore, to emphasize the importance of the solidarity of the revolutionary and democratic nations of the world with the struggle of the Central American people.

The Nicaraguan revolution is the first important advance, and for the first time, the armies and oligarchies of the isthmus, mainly in Guatemala and El Salvador, have recognized the real threat posed by the revolutionary struggle.

There are maneuvers already underway in El Salvador, and which may be tried in Guatemala and other countries in the area, as is evidenced by the increased repression against the people and their organizations on the part of the genocide regimes on the isthmus.

On the other hand, however, the people's fighting spirit and the development of their organization firmly believes that the organized struggle of the people cannot be defeated. We firmly believe that nothing or nobody can stop the revolutionary advance of the people. We believe the Nicaraguan revolution is a vivid example of the fact that the advance of the Central American people's revolution cannot be stopped.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER ARCE REFERS TO TALKS WITH COSEP

PA112346 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 May 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] "The directors of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), to some extent, have not been totally competent in managing the organization and are to some degree under pressure by rightwing groups which definitely exist in business," State Council President Comdr Bayardo Arce indicated. [paragraph continues]

He said this during an unscheduled news conference when asked about a number of paid advertisements published in two local newspapers, in which the COSEP has tried to claim as victories a number of decrees or measures issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction resulting from conversations that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has held with the COSEP.

Commander Arce said these persons in the business sector rightwing--acting on the basis of anticommunist premises--are trying to entangle the process of national unity carried out by the FSLN.

He added that "they are trying to make it appear as if they were winning battles in a war for political positions which really do not exist."

Why Did the FSLN call on COSEP?

The aforementioned advertisements have tried to infer that COSEP has been the one promoting these conversations and that the FSLN has had to give in to its pressure. On the contrary it has been the FSLN that has been struggling to maintain national unity and to integrate all sectors in the country to the national reconstruction.

"We invited COSEP to a dialogue because the newspaper LA PRENSA, long before the strike broke out, was talking about the business sector preparing for a stoppage. The paper was also talking about abstaining from participation in the State Council as a means of pressuring the government on a number of political demands."

"Then the FSLN, with the sense of responsibility which has characterized us, called on COSEP to let them know that a stoppage under the present circumstances of this revolution would lead us to a very delicate situation and that we would not be responsible for its consequences. In the past they were able to call stoppages against Somozism and these had the workers' support. On this occasion, however, a social and economic project was at stake which would benefit the people and if a businessman had paralyzed his business to exert political pressures, the workers would certainly have seized it to guarantee that production would be maintained and also that the workers would have jobs," Commander Arce asserted.

He added that if this situation should ever occur, the FSLN would support the workers to see that they continue with the production, inasmuch as our goal is to increase production.

Alfonso Robelo Was an Instigator

He went on to say that "it was obvious that Alfonso Robelo was trying to create an artificial crisis with his resignation and that they [COSEP] could be falling for an optical illusion in the belief of the possibility of creating a crisis in the revolution which could only cause them problems."

Commander Arce clearly told them that the FSLN was calling on them so that they would not fall into a trap and to have common sense," and that if they considered there was some unrest, this could be discussed according to the dialogue institutionalized by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN, and continue seeking solutions within the spirit of national unity, which the Sandinists were reaffirming not only through their conversations with them--COSEP--but with the parties' patriotic front and for the revolution and trade unions represented by the National Inter-Trade Union Commission.

FSLN Has Made Its Commitments Effective

Commander Arce further on said the agreements already in effect are the fulfillment of FSLN commitments acquired during the period of struggle and entail FSLN commitments acquired during the period of struggle and entail FSLN beliefs on how the new Nicaragua should be run.

This implies a legal structure and institutions to run the system to be able to develop the Sandinist people's revolution. Between this and their trying to claim credit for the political line of the FSLN there is a lot of difference.

"The legal structure could not be set up overnight because of the existing problems and difficulties that had to be solved and certain projects of the revolution which required priority attention," Commander Arce explained.

These projects are: To reactivate production, to put the nation's economy to work and to create the defense structure with its military, police and other institutions.

Commander Arce explained that at present the junta of the government is maintaining dialogues with the COSEP which some have called the hot line, and with trade unions, while the FSLN continues making political contacts to guarantee national unity.

RAMIREZ SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BACKTRACK ON CONFISCATION

PA112359 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Letter from government junta member Sergio Ramirez to LA PRENSA Director Pablo Antonio Cuadra dated 4 Jun 80]

[Text] Dear Sir: On 27 May I received a delegation of the Union of the Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers (UPANIC) headed by Rosendo Diaz. They were accompanied by Enrique Dreyfus, president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP).

The UPANIC's main concern was the draft of the decree--submitted by the government junta and scheduled for discussion by the State Council the next day--establishing the judicial procedures to be followed regarding confiscations which are pending a decision from the Justice Ministry. The decree--which has now been turned into law--guarantees that any confiscation initiative on the part of the government will undergo a judicial proceeding.

The UPANIC members expressed the hope at the meeting that the decree would be extended to cover not only the cases which are pending a decision at the Justice Ministry but also those concerning agricultural and livestock properties on which the Justice Ministry had already ruled pursuant to various revolutionary decrees except No 3.

After a long dialogue, we agreed that the extension of the bill under such terms would entail nothing less than a complete revision of the agrarian reform process and a dangerous instability would be created if we were to open mass reviews of claims in courts, possibly to the satisfaction of many covert and overt Somozists affected by the revolution.

Therefore, the revolutionary government promised to the UPANIC members to allow A SPECIFIC NUMBER OF CASES REGARDED BY THEM AS NOTORIOUSLY UNJUST to be submitted to the Justice Ministry through the undersigned. According to their estimates, these cases might total 60 since, of some 200 applications already received, most were already covered by Decree No 329 which provides for compensation for intervened lands.

Naturally the UPANIC members agreed that the government would have the final say about the correctness of the cases submitted and that, should the cases so merit, compensation would be paid for expropriated lands under the terms of Decree No 329 but that at no time would there by any talk of an indiscriminate return [of properties].

Since this is what was actually discussed on that date, the banner headline, which refers to a TOTAL REVIEW OF CONFISCATIONS under a five-point agreement between UPANIC and the government published by LA PRENSA today, is totally unjustified as it gives the impression that the revolution is returning to its initial days by opening up for discussion and review nothing less than the entire process of agrarian reform, which is one of the most consistent and unquestionable conquests of the process.

Although, as stated in several conversations with representatives of the private sector, the revolutionary government is keenly interested in guaranteeing the peace and security required to foster private production in all fields of the national economy, we are concerned as this is not the first time the results of talks have been made known unilaterally on the basis of personal interpretations and views with the apparent intention of placing the revolutionary government in the position of having to accept them as published.

Best Regards,
FREE FATHERLAND OR DEATH!
[Signed] Sergio Ramirez M. 5 June 80

COMMANDER BORGE MEETS WITH NORTH KOREAN LEADERS

PA102129 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Comdr Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front, has met in Pyongyang with the secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea, Kim Yong-nam, the Korean News Agency, KCNA, reported today.

Borge, who is also the Nicaraguan interior minister, is heading an official delegation on a friendly visit in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. According to KCNA, the Nicaraguan and Korean leaders discussed topics of mutual interest as well as international topics.

Borge and his party arrived yesterday in Pyongyang where they were given a warm and fraternal welcome at the international airport.

CARRION CALLS FOR CREATION OF 'NEW POLICEMAN'

PA111759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 June 80

[Excerpts] The Sandinist police and the Interior Ministry today made a revolutionary commitment in honor of the Sandinist revolution to commemorate the assassination of Comdr Francisco Meza Rojas. The Sandinist police promise to work loyally to fulfill the aspirations of the Nicaraguan people, and a document to this effect was read by Companero Alva o (Baldison), commander of Ciudad Sandino Police Station No 15.

The ceremony took place at the Plaza del Sol. It was attended by Comdrs Rene Vivas, Marco Antoni Somarribas and Deputy Interior Minister Guerrilla Commander Luis Carrion. [Carrion's titles as heard] Commander of the Revolution [as heard] Carrion addressed members of the Sandinist police and reminded them of their commitment of loyalty to the people and to the goals of the revolution.

[Begin Carrion recording] Fraternal, constructive and firm criticism is necessary to improve daily the quality of our work and to be more deserving every day of the title "Sandinist." Our police are called Sandinist and through them we went to see the virtues that made the Sandinist National Liberation Front great. We are forging a new policeman. [words indistinct]

The police should be characterized first of all by willingness to serve the people and by treating all citizens in a fraternal and humble manner. We must forever leave arrogance behind. We must leave behind those vices that always characterized what we hated most: the dictatorship, the Somozist lackey-guard. We must cleanse ourselves of the bad habits remaining from that system, from that dictatorship that despised the people, that humiliated the people. For this reason, there can be nothing more hateful, more grotesque, than to see a representative of revolutionary power--regardless of the organization he may come from, but especially if he comes from the Interior Ministry--treating our people in this revolutionary era, in a manner like that the Somozist henchmen and thugs.

Little by little we will be forging the new policeman, the Sandinist policeman. You, we, have to do this with the raw material we have: ourselves. We carry the vices and the weaknesses of the old system of oppression and exploitation. No one should think of himself as a God. We all have faults. Weaall have weaknesses. However, the revolutionaries, the Sandinists, distinguish themselves because they admit their errors, face them and overcome them.

This is the spirit, the will, we want, not only at this event of revolutionary commitment but in every one of your actions as policemen and as Sandinists committed to our people and with revolutionary [word indistinct]. [end recording]

CHAMORRO ANNOUNCES GOALS OF LA PRENSA

PA111237 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 May 80 pp 2, 9

[Speech by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro on behalf of LA PRENSA Executive Board, 24 May]

[Excerpts] First I want to thank the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and the government junta--who to us are part of LA PRENSA family--for being here. They have been close to us in difficult times in the past and we think they will continue to be tied to us in the successful future that lies ahead for LA PRENSA.

It is sad for me to tell you how sorry we have all felt over the split that occurred at LA PRENSA. However, we have to get over that crisis and forge ahead with this paper of the Nicaraguans despite all the difficulties we may find along the way.

Gratitude

I especially have to thank the 50 workers who remained with LA PRENSA. They are instrumental in the paper's publication because they will have to train the new personnel.

The board also thanks the new workers who have offered their services at a difficult time for the firm. They have made possible its reappearance just 10 days after the difficult situation was resolved.

Components of the Paper

Some time ago my father told me that there are four basic components to a newspaper enterprise: the personnel, or workers, the intellectual management, the business executives and the name of prestige it garners over the years.

Participatory Enterprise

I also wanted to tell you about the participation that the workers have always had in LA PRENSA because this is really one big family.

All LA PRENSA workers in the past have participated both in the economic and intellectual life of the paper and they will continue to be taken into account, as our director, Pablo Antonio Cuadra, used to say. This participation includes a number of social benefits such as a percentage in the company profit, assistance in the operation of a consumer co-op which has been left practically empty after the said split we experienced and a saving co-op. LA PRENSA has also contributed capital so that employees can participate. We have other projects which we will put into effect as the company gets back to normal.

Like a Rocket

I was telling a fellow worker that we are like a rocket; LA PRENSA is like a rocket. It rises slowly, as we are rising now, but when it overcomes inertia it really takes off. It reaches a high altitude and great speed.

We are now going through a hard training stage in which the rocket is overcoming its inertia. But once we overcome that, LA PRENSA will continue to be a stable paper, a model in Latin America.

Political Line: Revolution in Freedom

Regarding the political line we want at LA PRENSA, we want to tell you that the executive board stands by the revolution, but by a revolution in freedom, by a revolution that does not stop along the way to democracy, by a revolution that is not headed toward another form of totalitarian dictatorship. We want to open the way to democracy but not be a dike for the revolution. If the revolution is going the wrong way, maybe LA PRENSA can set the course, moderate the course of the revolution without upsetting the changes which benefit the large majorities. We do not side with any political party either, but we favor all those parties that promote the march to democracy and human respect.

The right to dissent cannot be taken away from the Nicaraguan people. We do not want dissent to be regarded as an insult but to trigger constructive dialogue, a lofty dialogue in which people can reason with ideas and never resort to personal insults. That is not politics. Those are base actions taken out of fits of emotion and out of a lack of rational arguments. Therefore we want to create in LA PRENSA a constructive dialogue of the various tendencies but without getting to personal insults. When an idea is refuted with insults, then LA PRENSA won't publish the insult.

Information Line

We also want to engage in informational journalism, publishing everything that happens with the utmost objectivity, with the truth, because that is our motto and if we cannot live up to it we will be hypocritical. We will be inconsistent. We will be fooling our people and we will disappear in the day-to-day scrutiny that every medium goes through when it goes out to the public.

Day-to-Day Scrutiny by the People

The newspaper is subject to day-to-day scrutiny by the people. Every day the Nicaraguan people decide what they want to read and what they do not want to read, what they want to hear and what they do not want to hear. That is freedom of information. On Monday the Nicaraguan people will choose LA PRENSA again. We are convinced of that. We are sure of it. We have faith in that. That is why I am telling you today that LA PRENSA will again become that republic of a paper that we have all longed for, a republic in which all ideas have found room, where the constructive dialogue I spoke about before will occur, a republic in which the Nicaraguan people will have the right to express their different ideas, a republic where the highest ideals of the Nicaraguan people can be printed even if it is just on paper.

WORKERS RESENT BEING CALLED 'MOBS' BY LA PRENSA

PA112301 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Concerning reports appearing in a local newspaper which accused the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] members of being mobs which attacked the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] representatives in Chinandega, Companero Felix (Lente) of the National Secretariat of the CST will explain his position.

[Begin recording] The CST has noted several reports appearing in the daily LA PRENSA, the newspaper of the bourgeoisie, to the effect that our organization has been promoting some actions, specifically the events taking place last Sunday in Chinandega, where all our people--not just the CST--voiced repudiation of Alfonso Robelo, who was in that city.

We are very concerned about their report, although it really did not surprise us. The newspaper LA PRENSA labeled the workers as mobs, (neo-Somozist) mobs.

That newspaper does not serve the interests of the majority; it serves the interests of a minority. That is why LA PRENSA describes the workers of Nicaragua as mobs; it is calling the only producers of the social wealth of this country mobs, yet it defends a minority group which is living from the work of this social wealth.

INTERIOR MINISTER LEADS PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO DPRK

For Korean coverage of the visit to the DPRK by the government-party delegation led by Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, see the North Korea section of the 12 June issue of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

REFUGEE DEPARTURES FROM MARIEL TOTAL 218 ON 10 JUN

FL111113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In its column "News from Mariel," GRANMA reports that yesterday 218 antisocial elements departed this port for the United States. As today's third edition went to press, 27 boats from Florida remained in the port. There were no boats arriving from the United States yesterday.

GRANMA REPORTS INCREASED VIGILANCE IN FLORIDA STRAITS

FL111139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In today's third edition, the daily GRANMA publishes a dispatch of the AP imperialist news agency which literally states: The Coast Guard and Navy warships and Air Force aircraft have reinforced the [Florida] blockade to stop all boats from going to Cuba to pick up refugees, the authorities have announced.

Last night a motorboat was stopped by a Navy warship and boarded by Coast Guard officials midway between Key West and the Cuban port of Mariel. The vessel was forced to return. In an effort to prevent other vessels from going to Cuba to pick up refugees, the Coast Guard has stationed patrols beyond the Mariel-Key West corridor, the route followed by 112,534 Cubans to the United States since 20 April. Several vessels which returned [to Florida] after the blockade was imposed have been boarded and their crewmembers arrested.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ANGOLAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

Isle of Youth Visit

FL092112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2043 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Angola, has arrived by air on the Isle of Youth. During his stay in the special municipality, he has visited the Modelo Prison Museum where he learned details of the imprisonment of the attackers of the Moncada Barracks led by Fidel Castro.

The Angolan delegation's visit includes the (Henryck Vitobe) School in the countryside for Namibian students and the Saydi Vieira Dias Mingas School for Angolan youths, as well as citrus fields and other places on the Isle of Youth.

The Angolan agriculture minister and the delegation he heads are traveling with Rodobaldo Diaz, chief of the party Central Committee's internal education department. They were received on the Isle of Youth by Georgina Gonzalez, member of the executive bureau of the municipal party committee.

Arrival in Santiago

FL102238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of Angola, arrived today in Santiago de Cuba at the head of a delegation from that African country. The visitor expressed interest in the functioning of the party's provincial internal education department as well as in matters of agriculture, the peasants and their organization.

Provincial party leaders briefed him on ideological work, mass youth and children's organizations and on agricultural development through agricultural-livestock production cooperatives, their structure and functioning.

During its stay in Santiago de Cuba, the Angolan delegation headed by Pacavira will visit the Granjita Siboney and the 26 July Museum in the old Moncada Barracks among others.

Visit to Camaguey

FL112140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of the sister Republic of Angola, this morning visited the city of Camaguey. At the Ignacio Agramonte International Airport to welcome him were Comrades Jorge Risquet, member of the party Secretariat, and Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province. Among the places visited by the Angolan leader in Camaguey were the Candido Gonzalez Provincial Party School and new urban construction and economic development areas.

IRAQI YOUTH MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 10-DAY VISIT

FL061029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Karim al-Mulla, minister of youth of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Havana yesterday afternoon at the head of a delegation consisting of youth, labor, peasant and student leaders and the Iraqi Women's Organization.

Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the party Central Committee and of the Council of State and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists National Committee, received Al-Mulla and his delegation at the air terminal.

The Iraqi delegation will spend 10 days in Cuba during which it will follow a schedule prepared in its honor and will be received by government and party officials.

U.S. REPORTEDLY STEPS UP ACTIVITY IN GRENADA

PA110435 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States has increased its aggressive policy against the revolutionary, progressive and democratic governments of Central America and the Caribbean over the past few months. Many examples of the increasing imperialist hostility against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and Jamaica can be cited.

A few days ago the Jamaican newspaper, the DAILY NEWS, published a long report about a training camp for mercenary forces which are preparing, on U.S. territory, to invade Grenada and overthrow the revolutionary government headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The training camp is located in Florida, where the mercenaries who attacked Cuba at the Bay of Pigs--where the Yankee imperialists suffered their first large military defeat on the continent--were also trained two decades ago.

According to the DAILY NEWS report, the mercenaries are being frequently visited by Granada's former dictator, Eric Gairy, a puppet of the imperialists who is enjoying Washington's protection in the United States. As we all know, the White House has refused to study the extradition request against Gairy submitted by the Grenadian Government even though it has met all the necessary requirements.

Ever since the revolutionary victory of 13 March 1979, the Grenadian people have been victims of terrorist attacks, sabotage and other counterrevolutionary actions in which the CIA has been present. In addition to the constant destabilizing campaign, Grenada is also the target of attacks and lies by the U.S. press as well as by the Caribbean and Latin American media which are always ready to back the imperialist maneuvers.

The Grenadian revolution had to face two coup attempts promoted in the United States in November of last year. In the two cases, the local plotters admitted that they were recruited by the CIA to overthrow the government of Maurice Bishop. The plot even included the killing of the leaders of the revolutionary process and several sabotage actions in Saint Georges to permit the mercenaries to disembark from ships from the United States on the country's three beaches.

On the two occasions, the members of the People's Revolutionary Army, the militias and the people in general acted quickly and vigorously to disrupt the actions of their enemies.

Despite the many aggressions and actions to destabilize the regime, the Government of Grenada has carried out important changes in education, public health and economy that benefit the majority which fully identifies with the revolution and its leaders. Supported by all the progressive forces of our America and the world; the Grenadian Government and people expressed their decision not to allow their domestic and foreign enemies to force the country to return to the ignominious, oppressive past which was overcome through the revolutionary victory of 13 March 1979.

As soon as the news about the training of mercenaries to invade Grenada reached Saint Georges, all the people on the island and their armed revolutionary forces put themselves on alert and prepared to defeat the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism once again.

COMMENTARY NOTES CHINESE AGREEMENTS WITH U.S., JAPAN

PA071901 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The visit by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to Japan and Vice Premier Geng Biao to the United States yielded excellent dividends for the warlike and expansionist policy of the Beijing regime.

In Tokyo, Premier Hua Guofeng explained to his Japanese colleague Masayoshi Ohira the Chinese plans to modernize and fortify the armed forces and revitalize their economy. The Japanese leader promised the Chinese leader that Japan would continue providing financial aid to China in exchange for energy.

At the end of the talks, Japan and China signed an agreement on science and technology which paves the way for the Beijing rulers to develop their nuclear research. Thus Japan joins the nations having similar agreements with China, such as the FRG, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Sweden.

The agreement, which will provide China with the latest Japanese scientific and technological equipment, includes the promotion, cooperation and exchange of information in the fields of science and technology based on equality and reciprocity. For a period of 2 years--extended automatically unless either party revokes it--the agreement provides for the exchange of scientists and experts, joint research and meetings of experts.

The signing of the agreement constitutes one of the greatest ambitions of the Beijing rulers, as it opens for them the opportunity to develop electronic equipment plants, atomic plants and provide greater technology and automatization of coal mines, with Japanese assistance.

The most important aspect for the Chinese rulers is that the agreement allows them to make use of the latest scientific and technological advances for the development and improvement of nuclear energy, of great importance to them since they have just successfully tested their first intercontinental missile.

While Hua Guofeng visited Tokyo, Vice Premier Geng Biao met in Washington with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who revealed that U.S. manufacturers could apply for export licenses to sell weapons to China. Brown added that the government had approved the sale of radar, transport planes, helicopters, communications systems by satellite, other sophisticated equipment, and authorized U.S. firms to participate in the construction of factories for military and civilian goods in China.

The chief of the U.S. Pentagon said that the supply of dual-purpose equipment to China does not imply the beginning of an alliance between the two countries or the waiving of the official decision not to sell weapons to China.

These statements which nobody believes, were countered in the U.S. press with the report that behind the term of dual-purpose equipment, the United States will supply China with U.S. technology for the development of Beijing's war industry. In practice, the newspapers note, the Carter administration offers the material basis for China's aggressive policy and confirms the beginning of a new phase of rapprochement between the war circles of Washington and Beijing.

CASTRO MEETS WITH CATTLE INDUSTRY WORKERS

FL111121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro yesterday afternoon held fraternal talks with a delegation of cattle industry workers of the provinces of Havana and Havana City to express our country's recognition of the efforts made in fulfilling the daily production of 1 million liters of milk in the current spring peak demand period. The PCC Central Committee first secretary chatted with the cattle industry's outstanding workers, enterprise directors, leaders of the Agriculture Ministry and its territorial delegation in Havana as well as personnel from other agencies who contributed to such an outstanding success.

Also present in the talks were leaders of the party and municipal and provincial party offices, headed by PCC Secretariat member Julio Camacho Aguilera, Luis Alvarez de la Nuez and Alfonso Gonzalez, first party secretaries in the provinces of Havana City, Havana and Granma, respectively. During the ceremony, it was announced that this productive success achieved its highest level onthe 10th day, when 1,076,600 liters of milk were produced with 95,527 cows, averaging 11.3 liters per cow.

The cattle industry workers reiterated their pledge to continue to make the greatest effort possible to maintain such a volume of production for the longest period of time possible as well as to guarantee the objective of producing 300 million liters by year's end in honor of the Second Party Congress.

## URUGUAY

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH CONFIRMS 30 NOV PLEBISCITE

PY111826 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Uruguayans will express their opinion on the constitutional reform on the last day of November. This was made official through an executive branch decree issued last night.

This decree, which confirms yet another stage in the process of institutionalization, states that the draft constitution will be submitted for a plebiscite on 30 November of this year.

The new constitution is being drawn up by the Council of State. After its approval by that legislative body, it will be submitted for the consideration of a constituent assembly. The approval of the various articles by the Uruguayan people will require only a simple majority.

## VENEZUELA

### TRADE MISSION LEAVES FOR ARAB OPEC NATIONS

PA120113 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A Venezuelan trade mission has left for the Arab OPEC-member nations, the press office of the Foreign Trade Institute [ICE] has reported here. The mission will be led by ICE Director General Pedro Anton Echeverria.

The public and business sector representatives will seek trade and economic rapprochement with Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Representatives of the ICE chairmanship board, Orinoco Mining and Steel, (SURAL), (Venalum), (Vandano) and (Bombeca) will participate in the mission. They will be out of the country a month.

## MEXICO

### CUBAN ENVOY EXPECTS MORE CUBANS TO EMIGRATE

PA051555 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1448 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (EFE)--Cuba's ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Muino, said here today that the departure of Cubans will increase because the embassies in Havana are being visited daily by people who want to emigrate.

The official said that "even if a million undesirable fellow countrymen leave, we would not be concerned because the majority loves our socialist fatherland and we will continue to work for it." Lopez reported that the number of refugees is more than 100,000 so far, but there is no concern. "One thing, though, is that if they want to return, they will not be allowed to do so."

According to the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, of this city, the Cuban official said that no Cuban has been expelled and that all have left the country of their own free will.